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(54) **METHOD FOR FABRICATING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES WITH REDUCED JUNCTION DIFFUSION**

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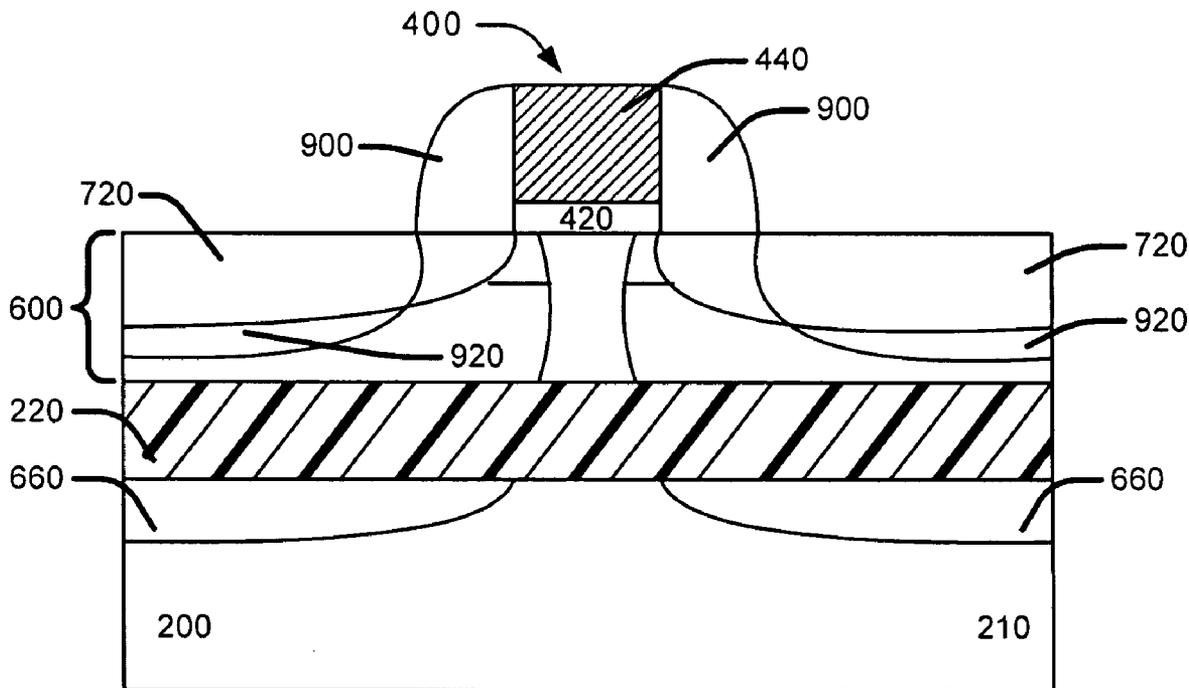
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **438/542; 257/408; 257/E29.345; 257/E21.135**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A transistor which includes halo regions disposed in a substrate adjacent to opposing sides of the gate. The halo regions have upper and lower regions. The upper region is a crystalline region with excess vacancies and the lower region is an amorphous region. Source/drain diffusion regions are disposed in the halo regions. The source/drain diffusion regions overlap the upper and lower halo regions. This architecture offers the minimal extension resistance as well as minimum lateral diffusion for better CMOS device scaling.

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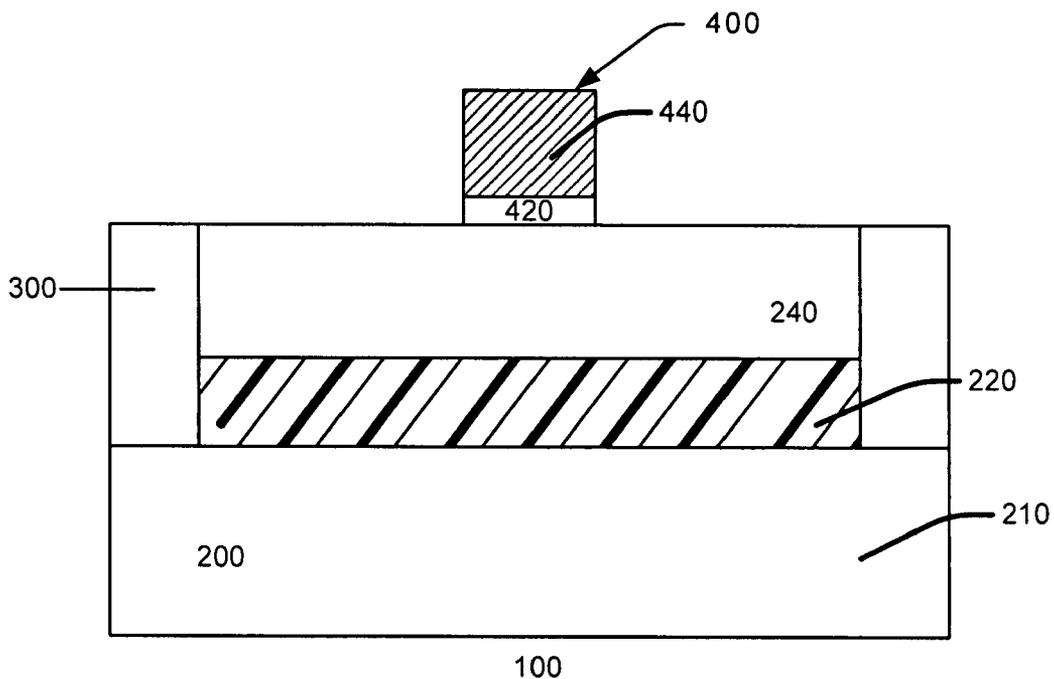


FIGURE 1

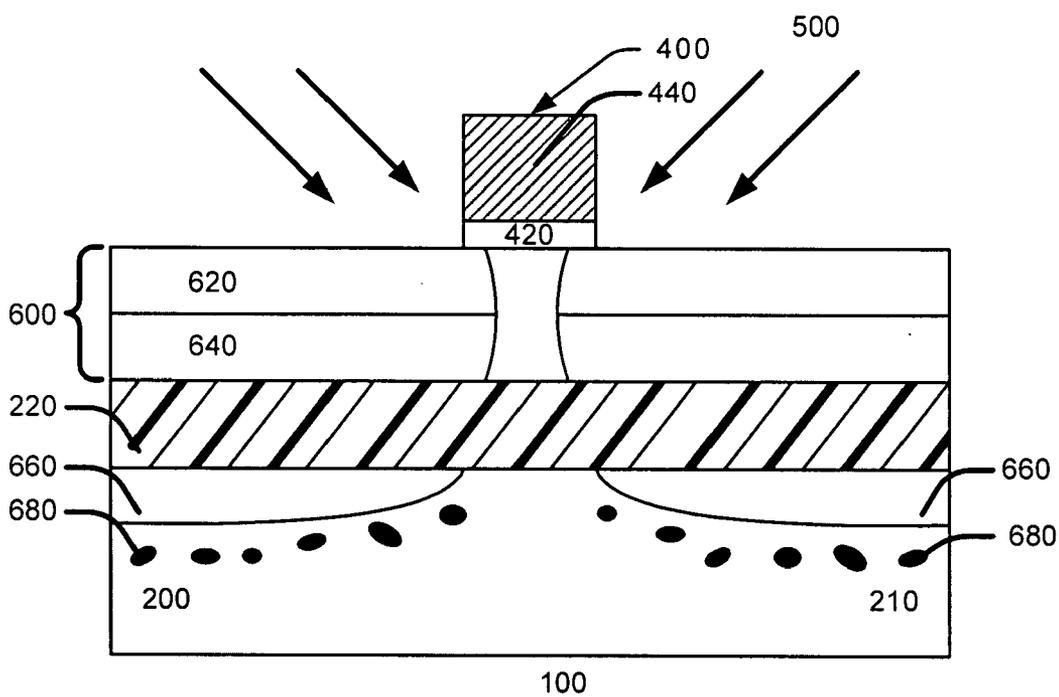


FIGURE 2

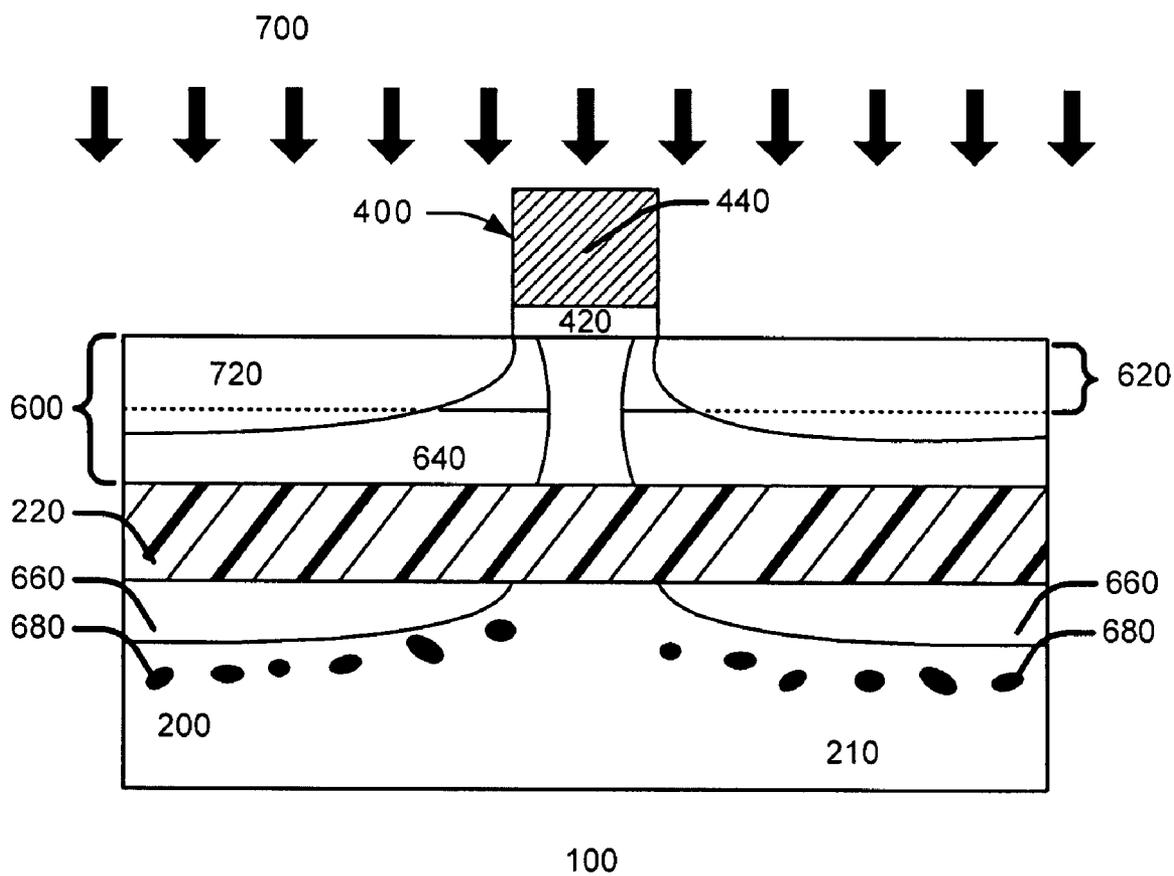


FIGURE 3

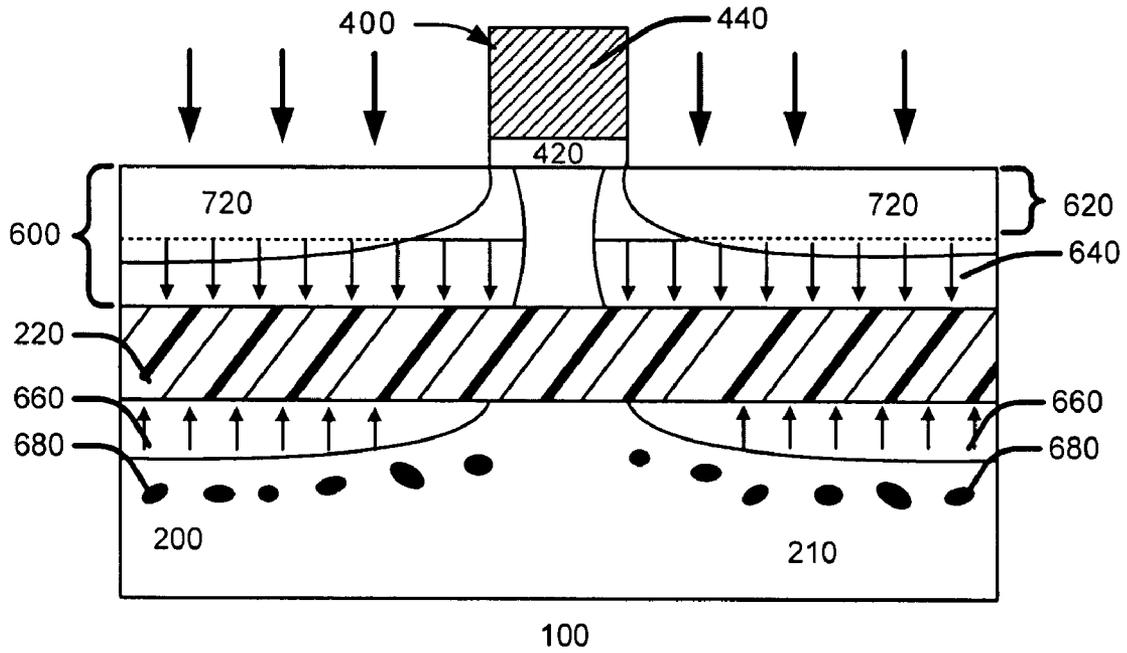


FIGURE 4A

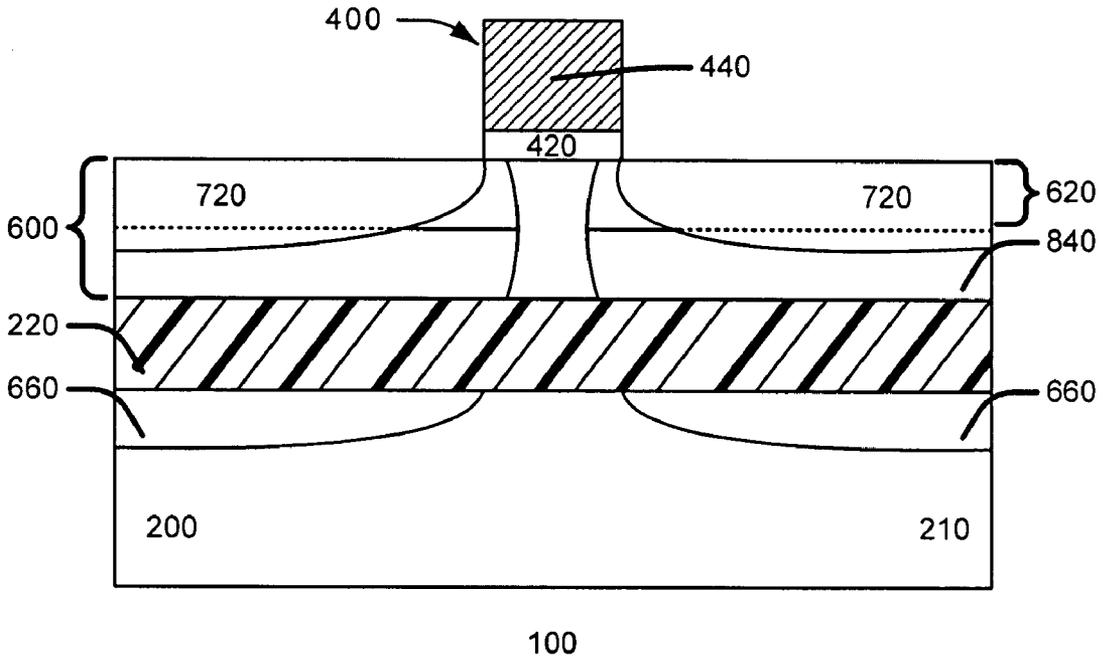
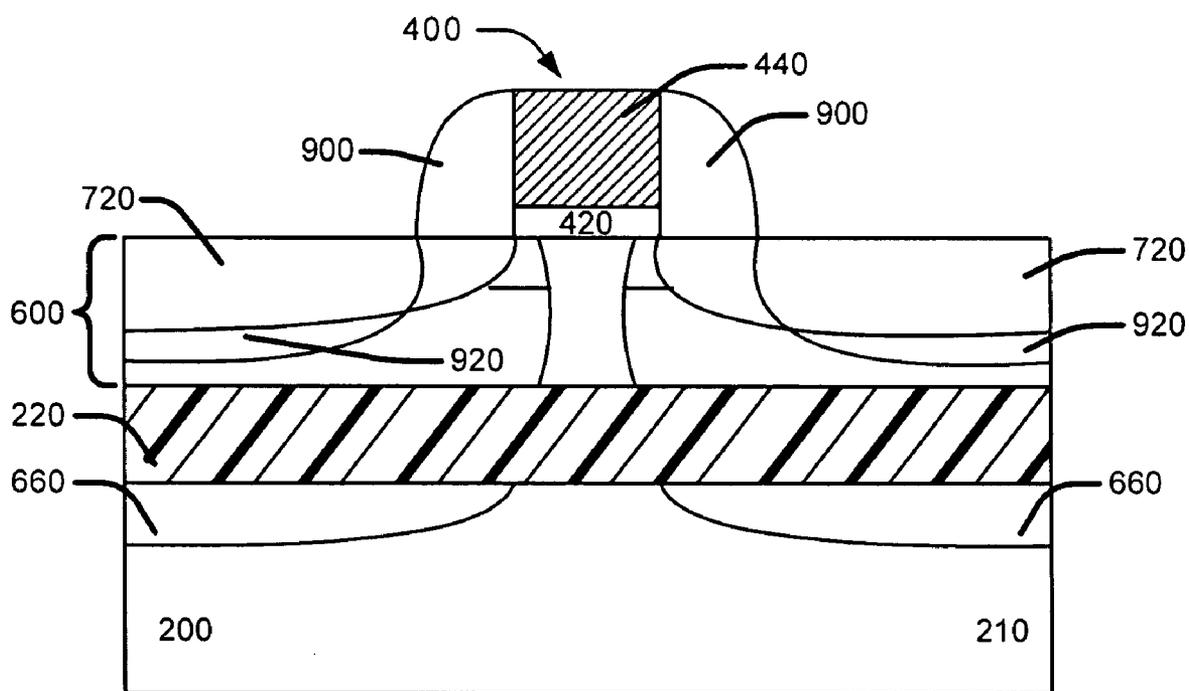


FIGURE 4B



100

FIGURE 5

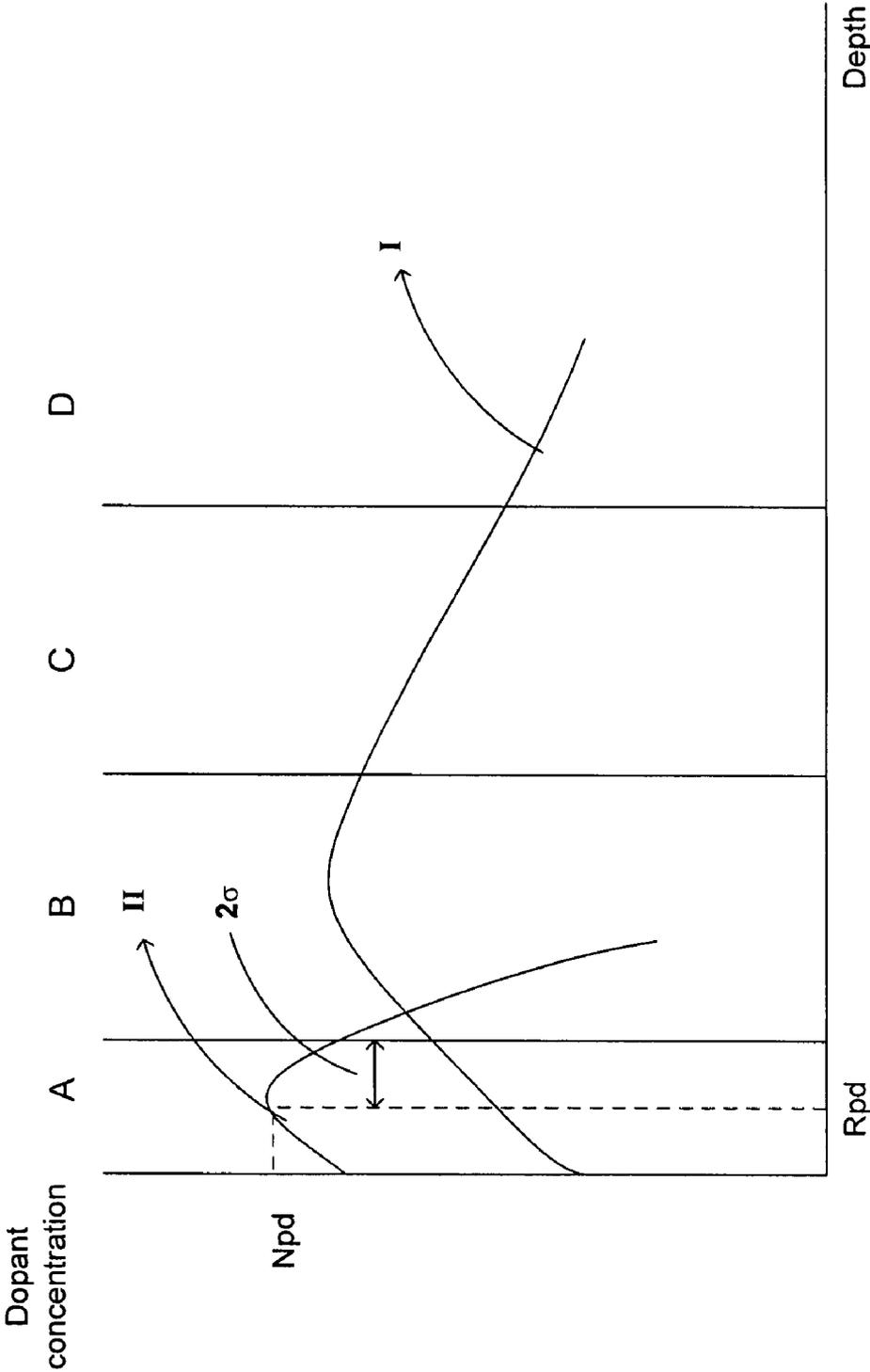


FIGURE 6

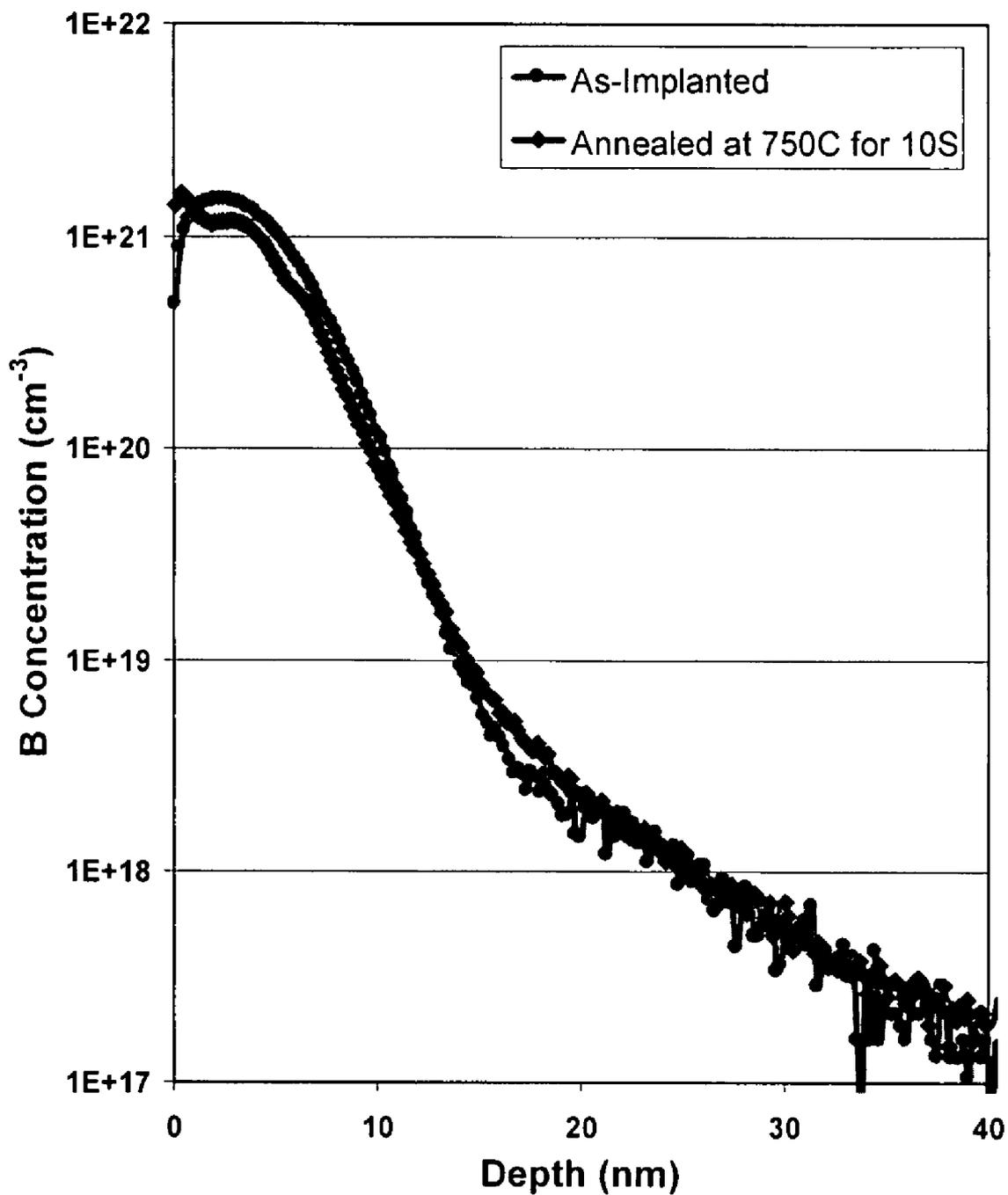


FIGURE 7

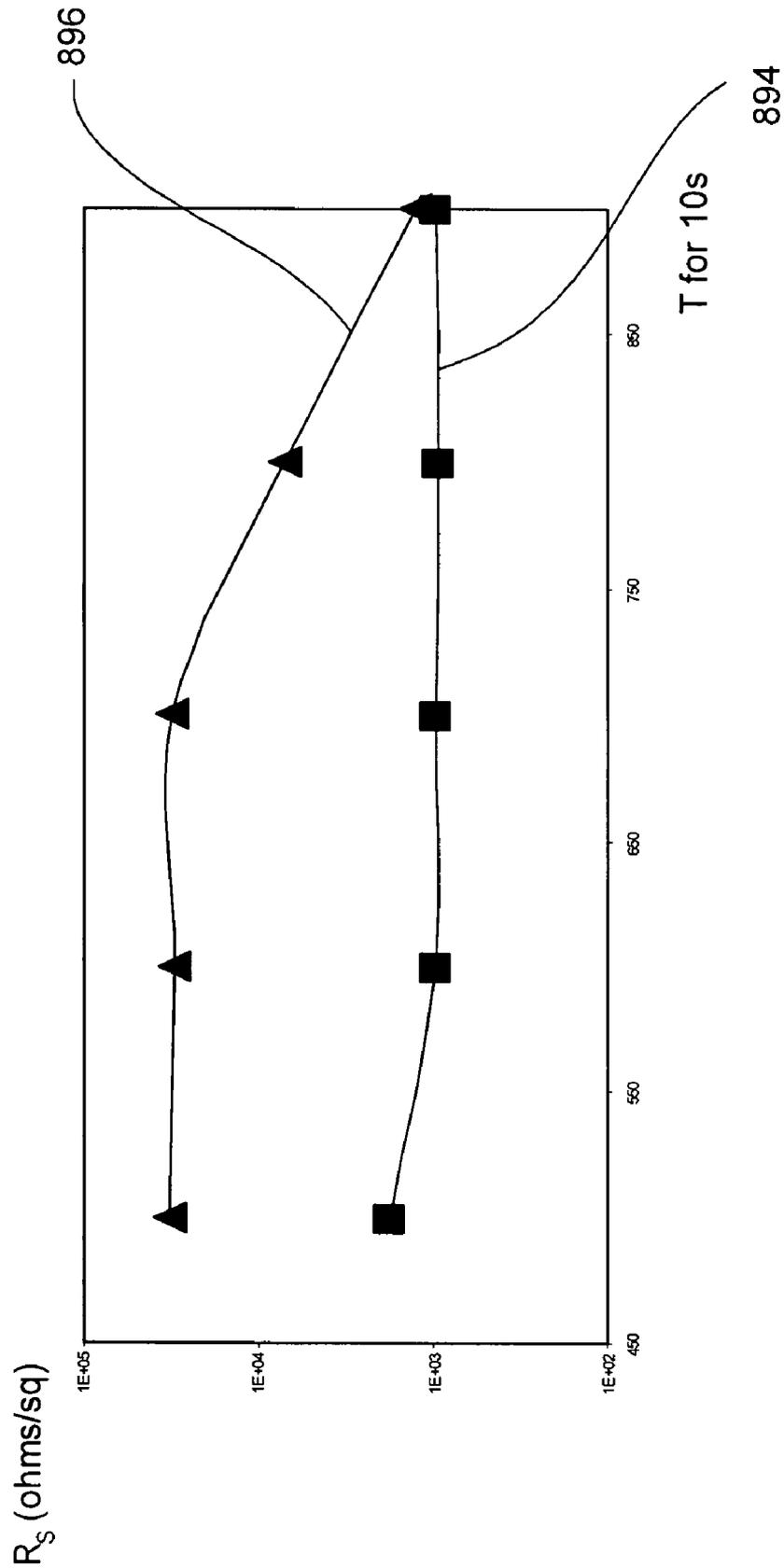


FIGURE 8

**METHOD FOR FABRICATING
SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES WITH
REDUCED JUNCTION DIFFUSION**

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to methods for fabricating integrated circuits, and more particularly to transistor junction regions.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Integrated circuits (ICs) comprising many tens of thousands of semiconductor devices including field effect transistors (FETs) are a cornerstone of modern microelectronic systems. The various regions of the FETs (e.g. source/drain and source/drain extensions) are formed by introducing dopant atoms into a semiconductor substrate using methods such as ion implantation and indiffusion. After the dopants have been introduced, they are electrically activated by subjecting the semiconductor substrate to one or more anneal processes such as low temperature thermal anneal, rapid thermal anneal, spike anneal, flash anneal or laser anneal.

[0003] Unfortunately, during the anneal process, the dopants have a tendency to diffuse or expand both laterally and vertically away from the profile as-introduced thereby increasing the dimensions of the various device regions. This diffusion is undesirable particularly as semiconductor devices are scaled down in size.

[0004] For example, as the gate length of FETs is scaled down for example to 45 nm and beyond, the source and drain regions increasingly interact with the channel and gain influence on the channel potential. As a result, the gate electrode has reduced control over the on and off states of the channel. This effect is known as the short channel effect. In order to reduce the short channel effect, it is desirable to fabricate MOS devices with shallower source/drain extension and/or source/drain junctions and also reduce the lateral extension of the source/drain extension and/or source/drain regions after anneal.

[0005] In addition to the above, the level of dopant activation is also a critical factor as device dimensions are scaled down. This is because the resistance of the various regions e.g. source/drain (S/D) region increase as they are shrunk in size. Since an increase in the level of dopant activation leads to a decrease in resistance, a higher level of dopant activation is desirable.

[0006] In view of the above discussion, there is a need for fabrication techniques that can at least partly mitigate the problems of limiting extent of dopant diffusion and increasing the level of dopant activation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present invention relates to methods of fabricating diffusion regions in semiconductor devices. At least one or more of the above mentioned problems are mitigated by forming a halo region comprising a crystalline upper vacancy rich region and a lower buried amorphous region in the substrate. A first diffusion region overlapping both the upper vacancy rich region and the lower buried amorphous region is subsequently formed.

[0008] In accordance with a first aspect of the invention, a method for fabricating a semiconductor device is disclosed. The method includes providing a substrate and a gate stack on the substrate. A halo implant is performed to form a halo

region in the substrate adjacent to opposing sides of the gate stack. The halo region comprises a crystalline upper vacancy rich region having excess vacancies and a lower buried amorphous region. The method further comprises forming a first diffusion region overlapping both the upper vacancy rich region and the lower buried amorphous region and recrystallizing the buried amorphous region. Dopants in the first diffusion region are activated wherein having excess vacancies in the vacancy rich region improves the electrical activation of the first diffusion region.

[0009] A method for fabricating a semiconductor device is presented in accordance with a second aspect of the invention. The method comprises providing a substrate and a gate stack on the substrate. A halo implant is performed where dopants are injected into the substrate at an angle to an axis transverse to the surface of the substrate. The halo implant forms a halo region in the substrate adjacent to opposing sides of the gate stack. The halo region comprises a crystalline upper vacancy rich region having excess vacancies and a lower buried amorphous region. The method further comprises forming a source/drain extension region substantially within each of the halo region. The substrate is annealed to activate the dopants in the first diffusion region and recrystallize the buried amorphous region, wherein having excess vacancies in the vacancy rich region improves the electrical activation of the first diffusion region.

[0010] A transistor in accordance with another aspect of the invention is disclosed. The transistor comprises a gate stack disposed above the surface of a substrate. The transistor includes halo regions in the substrate on opposing sides of the gate stack. The halo region at an initial stage comprises upper and lower regions. The upper region comprises a crystalline region having excess vacancies and the lower region comprises an amorphous region. The transistor further includes source/drain diffusion regions disposed in the halo regions adjacent to the gate stack. The source/drain diffusion regions comprise a depth which is below an interface of the upper and lower regions, wherein the upper region reduces transient enhanced diffusion.

[0011] Certain embodiments of the invention have other aspects in addition to or in place of those mentioned above. The aspects will become apparent to those skilled in the art from a reading of the following detailed description when taken with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] In the drawings, like reference numbers generally refer to the same parts throughout the different views. Also, the drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead generally being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention. In the following description, embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example with reference to the drawings of which:

[0013] FIGS. 1 to 5 are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating the results of progressive stages in fabricating a semiconductor device in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention;

[0014] FIG. 6 is a schematic graph depicting the dopant concentration profiles for halo dopant ions (Curve I) and source/drain extension dopant ions (Curve II) with respect to various regions in the substrate **200**;

[0015] FIG. 7 shows the concentration profiles for a Boron source/drain extension as implanted and after anneal according to an embodiment of the invention; and

[0016] FIG. 8 shows a graph representing measured series resistance of transistors versus temperature according to an embodiment of the invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0017] The fabrication of the preferred embodiments is discussed in detail below. It should be appreciated, however, that the present invention provides many applicable inventive concepts that are embodied in a wide variety of specific contexts. The specific embodiments discussed are merely illustrative of specific ways to make and use the invention, and do not limit the scope of the invention.

[0018] FIGS. 1-5 are cross-sectional views illustrating process steps for fabricating a field effect transistor (FET) in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. For the purposes of illustration, the succeeding drawings will describe a process of forming a PFET. However, it is to be appreciated that the present invention is equally applicable to the formation of an NFET, or other types of devices.

[0019] FIG. 1 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of a semiconductor structure 100 at an early stage of fabrication thereof in accordance with the preferred embodiment. The cross-sectional view shows a semiconductor substrate 200 comprising a base semiconductor substrate 210, an insulating layer 220 formed thereon and a crystalline active region 240 above the insulating layer 220. Isolation structures 300 in the form of trench isolation structures are provided in the substrate to isolate active regions 240 in the substrate 200. In one embodiment, the isolation structures 300 extend from the surface of the substrate 200 to the lower boundary of the insulating layer 220. A gate stack 400 comprising a gate dielectric 420 and a gate electrode 440 is formed upon the substrate 200.

[0020] Each of the foregoing semiconductor substrate 200, isolation structures 300 and gate stack 400 are generally conventional in the semiconductor fabrication art.

[0021] For example, in the presently described embodiment, the semiconductor substrate 200 is a silicon-on-insulator comprising a base silicon substrate 210, an insulating layer comprising materials such as but not limited to oxide, nitride or oxynitride and an uppermost active region 220 of crystalline silicon where devices are fabricated. Alternatively, other heterogeneous substrates with an active region overlying a buried insulating layer such as silicon-on-nothing substrate where the insulating layer is a bubble of empty space are also suitable.

[0022] Additionally, although not illustrated in the accompanying figures, the invention is also applicable to bulk semiconductor substrates comprising a semiconductor material or a compound semiconductor material. Non-limiting examples of semiconductor materials include silicon, germanium, silicon carbide and non-limiting examples of compound semiconductor materials include gallium arsenide, indium arsenide materials.

[0023] The isolation structures 300 may comprise shallow trench isolations or other isolation structures such as field oxide regions that are suitable for isolating active regions in the substrate.

[0024] The gate dielectric 420 comprises a dielectric material such as silicon dioxide, silicon oxynitride, silicon nitride, a high-K metal oxide or a combination thereof or the like. The gate dielectric may be deposited using methods such as ther-

mal oxidation, chemical vapour deposition, rapid thermal oxidation or the like as known in the art. The gate electrode 440 comprises a conductive or semi-conductive material. Non-limiting examples include a metal (e.g. tantalum, titanium, aluminum), doped polysilicon, a metal silicide or a combination thereof. Other gate structures apart from that illustrated are also possible.

[0025] FIG. 2 shows the results of subjecting the semiconductor structure 100 of FIG. 1 to a halo implant 500 so that a halo region 600 is formed in the active region 240 of the substrate on opposite sides of the gate stack 400. In the presently described embodiment, dopant ions are injected into the substrate at an angle to an axis transverse to the surface of the substrate 200 during the halo implant 500. Therefore, as illustrated in FIG. 2, the halo region 600 as implanted extends under the gate stack 400.

[0026] Halo regions are commonly formed in the art by implanting into the substrate a dopant of opposite conductivity type to that used for the subsequently formed source/drain and source/drain extension regions. By way of example, in a p-type FET (pFET), the source and drain extensions may be made by implanting a substrate with an n-type dopant such as arsenic or phosphorous. Halo regions in this device would be formed by implanting the substrate with a p-type dopant such as boron. The purpose of forming halo regions is to suppress 'punchthrough', one of several short channel effects that degrade the performance of the device. Punchthrough occurs when the channel length of the device is sufficiently short to allow the depletion regions at the ends of the source and drain extensions to overlap, leading to a breakdown condition.

[0027] The halo region 600 in FIG. 2 comprises an upper vacancy rich region 620 that is substantially crystalline and a lower buried amorphous region 640. The vacancy rich region 620 represents a region in which there are an excess number of vacancies. In one embodiment, the vacancy rich region 620 has a vacancy concentration of between about $1E20$ to $1E21$ vacancies/cm³. Other vacancy concentrations are also useful. The buried amorphous region represents a region in which the crystalline structure of the active region 240 in FIG. 1 has been transformed into an amorphous state.

[0028] As illustrated in FIG. 2, the buried amorphous region 640 extends from the bottom of the vacancy rich region 620 down to the upper boundary of the insulating layer 220. However, this is merely one preferred embodiment and the invention is not limited as such. Within the present invention, the halo region 600 as implanted overlaps the subsequently formed source/drain extension as implanted or introduced. Preferably, the depth of the halo region 600 is deeper than the subsequently formed source/drain extension as implanted. Therefore, it is possible for the buried amorphous region 640 to be shallower than the upper boundary of the insulating layer 220.

[0029] In one embodiment, the halo implant 500 may also penetrate through the insulating layer 220 to form an amorphous lower halo region 660 in the base semiconductor substrate 210. Additionally, the halo implant conditions required to create the buried amorphous region 640 may also cause an End of Range (EOR) region 680 to be created below the amorphous region. In the presently described embodiment, the EOR region 680 is created below the lower halo region 660. The EOR region 680 comprises end of range defects such as interstitials.

[0030] The halo region 600 may be formed by implanting dopant ions of any suitable chemical composition or conduc-

tivity type. Within the embodiment, the energy and dose of the halo implant is selected so as to form a substantially crystalline upper vacancy rich region **620** with excess vacancies and a buried amorphous region **640** below the vacancy rich region **620**. In one embodiment, the halo implant dose should not be too low to result in interstitial defects being created in the halo implanted region instead of a combination of an upper crystalline vacancy rich region **620** and a lower buried amorphous region **640** or the dose and/or energy should not be too high to result in the entire halo implanted region being amorphized. Additionally, the energy and dose may also depend to an extent on the actual dopant species being implanted. For example, the required dose to generate vacancies decreases with increasing mass of the dopants. In one embodiment, the halo region **600** has a dopant concentration of between about $5E18$ to $1E19$ atoms/cm². Preferably, the halo implant dose is lower than the dose for the source/drain extension implant to be carried out subsequently.

[0031] In the presently described embodiment, since we are forming a PFET, the halo implant ions are N-type dopant ions. Non-limiting examples of N-type dopants include Phosphorus, Arsenic or compounds thereof. In one embodiment, the halo dopants are Phosphorus or a compound thereof implanted at an energy of between about 40-60 keV, dose between about $3E14$ to $4.1E15$ atoms/cm². Preferably, the halo implant ions are implanted at a high tilt angle of between 30-40 degrees from the axis transverse to the surface of the substrate **200**.

[0032] For an NFET, the halo implant ions are P-type impurity ions. Non-limiting examples of P-type dopants include Indium, Gallium or compounds thereof. In one embodiment, the halo dopants are Indium or a compound thereof implanted at an energy of between about 80-100 keV, dose between about $7E13$ to $9.2E13$ atoms/cm². Preferably, the halo implant ions are implanted at a high tilt angle of between about 30-40 degrees from the axis transverse to the surface of the substrate **200**.

[0033] The vacancy rich region **620** permits superior electrical activation of at least the dopants used to form the source/drain extension regions in subsequent steps by creating more sites where the dopants can become electrically active. In one embodiment, the excess vacancies in the vacancy rich region **620** permit the number of source/drain extension dopants activated to be above the solid solubility limit.

[0034] FIG. 8 shows a graph representing measured series resistance (R_s) of transistors versus temperature. As shown, line **894** represents results of a p-type transistor with Phosphorus dopants implanted in accordance with one embodiment of the invention (energy=45 keV and dose= $3.9E14$ atoms/cm²) while line **896** represents results of a p-type transistor without Phosphorus implant. The level (concentration) of activation (N_s) above the solid solubility can be estimated using the equation $R_s = 1 / (\text{integral over depth of } (q \cdot \text{mobility} \cdot N_s))$. From the results, it is clear that the halo implant of the present invention improves the activation above the solid solubility limit.

[0035] In embodiments where the source/drain extension regions are formed by implantation, the implantation process often produces defects, known as interstitials in the substrate. These interstitials decrease the electrical activation of the implanted dopant ions by assisting in the segregation and/or clustering of the dopants. The excess vacancies generated in the vacancy rich region **620** during the halo implant help to remove the interstitials thereby increasing source/drain

extension dopant activation. Additionally, the removal of interstitials also helps to suppress interstitial aided diffusion mechanisms such as transient enhanced diffusion of at least the dopants used to form the source/drain extension. By reducing lateral and vertical diffusion, there is improved control of source/drain dimensions.

[0036] Further, it has been discovered that where the dopant ions in a halo implant are injected at an angle to the transverse axis, vacancies are created in the substrate underneath the gate stack **400**. It has also been discovered that this provides a more effective suppression of lateral diffusion compared to when the dopant ions are injected transverse to the surface of the substrate **200**. In a preferred embodiment, the tilt angle is between about 30-40 degrees from the axis transverse to the surface of the substrate. Other tilt angles are also suitable depending on factors such as the thickness of the active layer **240** and the parameters of the device being formed. The higher the angle, the more effective the extent of lateral diffusion suppression.

[0037] As for the buried amorphous region **640**, it helps to reduce channeling during subsequent source/drain extension implantation. By reducing channeling, better control of the source/drain extension junction depth is provided thus shallower source/drain junctions may be formed.

[0038] FIG. 3 shows the semiconductor structure **100** of FIG. 2 after a source/drain extension region **720** has been formed in the substrate **200** adjacent to opposite sides of the gate stack **400**. In the presently described embodiment, the source/drain extension regions **720** are formed by ion implantation of first dopant ions **700**. Alternatively, other methods of introducing dopants such as in-diffusion are also possible. In accordance with the invention, the source/drain extension regions **720** overlap with both the vacancy rich region **620** and the buried amorphous region **640**. In a preferred embodiment, the depth of the halo region **600** is deeper than the source/drain extension **720** as implanted.

[0039] The source/drain extension regions **720** may be formed by implanting lightly doped P-type impurity ions. Non-limiting examples of P-type dopants include Boron, Aluminum, Gallium, Indium or compounds thereof. In one embodiment, first dopant ions such as Boron or BF₂ are implanted at an energy of between about 200 eV to 1 keV and at a dose of between about $5E14$ to $2E15$ atoms/cm².

[0040] For an NFET, the first dopant ions **700** are lightly N-type impurity ions. Non-limiting examples of N-type dopants include Phosphorus, Arsenic or compounds thereof. In one embodiment, the first dopant ions of Phosphorus implanted at an energy of between about 200 eV to 1 keV, dose between about $5E14$ to $2E15$ atoms/cm².

[0041] In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, as illustrated in FIG. 6, implanting halo dopant ions into preselected regions of, for example, an SOI substrate produces a concentration profile depicted by Curve I. Implanting source/drain extension dopant ions into preselected regions of the substrate produces a concentration profile Curve II which has its peak concentration N_{pd} at a depth of R_{pd} , the projected range. The depth illustrated in FIG. 6 is measured from the surface of the substrate. In one embodiment, dopant concentration is measured in terms of number per cm³ while depth is measured in nanometers. The spread of the source/drain extension dopant profile (Curve II) is measured by the parameter S_o which is defined as the depth at which the drain extension dopant concentration falls to $N_{pd}/e^{0.5}$. Portions of the graph indicated as A, B, C and D represent the vacancy

rich region **620**, buried amorphous region **640**, insulating layer **220** and base semiconductor substrate **210** respectively. For non-SOI applications, region C is eliminated.

[0042] In one embodiment, the conditions of the halo and source/drain extension implant are chosen such that depth of the vacancy rich region A is between about 1 to 3 times the projected range (Rpd) of the source/drain extension region. In another embodiment, the depth of the vacancy rich region A is between about 1 to 10 nm. Preferably, the depth of the vacancy rich region A is between about Rpd to Rpd+2S_o. The tail end of the source/drain extension profile (Curve II) should be within the amorphous region B because the amorphous region reduces channeling effects whereby implanted ions penetrate to a greater depth than projected. By reducing channeling effects, shallower source/drain extension regions may be formed.

[0043] In FIG. 4A, the halo implant and source/drain extension dopants are electrically activated by annealing. The buried amorphous region **640** in the semiconductor structure **100** of FIG. 3 is also re-crystallized concurrently to form a buried recrystallized region **840** as shown in FIG. 4B.

[0044] During the anneal process, crystalline silicon regions such as the vacancy rich region **620** in FIG. 4A acts as a seed layer for the re-crystallization of the buried amorphous region **640**. In the presently described embodiment, the buried amorphous region **640** re-grows by "reverse" solid phase epitaxy whereby the buried amorphous region **640** re-crystallizes by growing downwards starting from the bottom of the vacancy rich region **620** towards the insulating layer **220** interface. This regrowth advantageously helps to sweep residual defects in the buried amorphous layer **640** to the insulating layer **220** interface. In one embodiment, the lower halo region **660** also re-crystallizes in an upward direction from the base semiconductor substrate **210** towards the bottom of the insulating layer **220**. During the anneal process, the EOR defects **680** such as interstitials also diffuse outwards but the insulating layer **220** serves as a barrier to prevent them from reaching the active region **240** where they may have deleterious effects. These deleterious effects include deactivation of the dopants in the active region **240** such as the source/drain extension dopants and enhancing the diffusion of dopants such as Boron that are transported via an interstitially mechanism. The latter impacts the ability to control junction depth of the source/drain extension region. Therefore, hybrid substrates comprising an insulating layer **220** tend to observe more superior performance compared to bulk semiconductor substrates.

[0045] It is possible to have the annealing process carried out anytime after the source/drain extension implant. The annealing process can be dedicated anneal steps or subsequent anneals carried out during standard processing steps to complete fabrication of the semiconductor structure. Additionally, electrical activation of the halo implant and source/drain extension dopants and re-crystallization of the buried amorphous region can also be achieved in separate anneal steps. In a preferred embodiment, the annealing process is a spacer anneal. That is, the anneal occurs during the deposition of one or more dielectric layers to form spacers on the sidewalls of the gate stack **400** which will be described in the succeeding paragraphs. Other annealing methods not limited to Rapid Thermal Anneal (RTA), Laser Spike Anneal (LSA) or Thermal Anneal are also suitable. In one embodiment, the annealing process is a low temperature anneal at a temperature between about 600 and 800 degrees C. In another

embodiment, a spike anneal at a temperature of between about 1000 to 1100 degrees C. for about less than 10 seconds is carried out.

[0046] As discussed earlier, the excess vacancies in the vacancy rich region **620** facilitates superior electrical activation of the dopants used to form the source/drain extension regions. Additionally, the excess vacancies also remove interstitials thereby helping to suppress interstitial aided diffusion of source/drain extension and/or source/drain dopants during anneal. Where the dopant ions in the halo implant are injected at an angle to the transverse axis, excess vacancies are also created in the substrate underneath thereby further providing more effective suppression of lateral diffusion. By reducing diffusivity of the dopants, there is improved control of source/drain extension dimensions and accordingly shallower junctions and reduced short channel effect are possible. Correspondingly, the source/drain extension regions **720** in FIG. 4B have little expansion compared to the as-implanted profile shown in FIG. 3.

[0047] This result is illustrated in FIG. 7 which shows the dopant concentration profile for a Boron doped source/drain extension both as implanted and after anneal in an embodiment of the invention. The Boron doped source/drain extension is formed such that as implanted it overlaps with both the vacancy rich and the buried amorphous regions of a halo region formed by an optimized Phosphorus halo implant. As observed in FIG. 7, the Boron extension undergoes very little diffusion with respect to the as implanted profile.

[0048] FIG. 5 shows the results of forming of spacers **900** on the sidewalls of the gate stack **400**. Second dopant ions are then implanted into the substrate using the spacers **900** as a mask. Thus source and drain regions are formed in the substrate on respective opposite sides of the gate stack **400** spaced from the edge of the gate stack by the spacers **900**. The second diffusion regions **920** are preferably highly doped and have the same impurity type doping as the source/drain extension region **720** but opposite impurity doping type to the halo region **600**. In a preferred embodiment, the source/drain regions at least partially overlap the vacancy rich region **620**.

[0049] Each of the foregoing spacer **900** and source/drain region **920** formation are generally conventional in the semiconductor fabrication art.

[0050] For example, the spacers **900** are formed by depositing one or more dielectric layers on the semiconductor structure and etching the dielectric layer such that only the material adjacent to the gate stack **400** remains. Non-limiting examples of dielectric materials include silicon nitride, silicon oxide, TEOS, silicon oxynitride or combinations thereof. Apart from the spacer profile illustrated in FIG. 5, other types of spacers such as L-shaped spacers, disposable spacers, multiple spacers, offset spacers are also suitable. Accordingly, embodiments of the present invention may utilize different doping profiles.

[0051] In the presently described embodiment, since we are forming a PFET, the second dopant ions implanted are P-type. For an NFET, the second dopant ions are N-type.

[0052] Thereafter, a S/D anneal is carried out to anneal/activate the S/D regions **920**. It may be possible to use this S/D anneal in place of the post source/drain extension anneal to recrystallize the buried amorphous region **640**.

[0053] The semiconductor structure may be further processed using standard fabrication techniques to form the IC.

For example, silicide regions, an interlevel dielectric layer, contacts, inter-metal dielectric layers and interconnect can be formed.

[0054] The semiconductor structure of the FIG. 5 is formed using a method that provides a halo region in the substrate adjacent to opposing sides of a gate stack. The halo region comprising an upper vacancy rich region 620 and a lower buried amorphous region 640. A source/drain extension region 720 overlaps both the vacancy rich region 620 and a lower buried amorphous region is then formed.

[0055] The inventors have discovered that the halo implant can be advantageously optimized to generate an upper vacancy rich region 620 with excess vacancies and a lower buried amorphous region. As discussed in the preceding paragraphs, the vacancy rich region improves the activation of the dopants used to form the source/drain extension region. The vacancy rich region also reduces the extent of interstitial enhanced the source/drain extension dopant diffusion during subsequent processing steps. In one embodiment, the extent of source/drain diffusion during subsequent processing steps is also reduced. The buried amorphous region on the other hand reduces the extent of channeling.

[0056] Since the halo implant is one of the standard semiconductor processing steps, the present invention achieves the above advantages with no additional process steps incurred. Additionally, as compared to methods where it is also not necessary to form a mask for blocking the gate stack compared to instances where ions not part of the standard process flow are used for defect engineering. Finally, to the extent that the ions in the halo implant are injected at an angle to the axis transverse to the surface of the substrate, the halo dopants are placed under the gate stack. This results in a more effective suppression of lateral diffusion.

[0057] The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrative of the invention rather than limiting of the invention. It is to be understood that revisions and modifications may be made to methods, materials, structures and dimensions of a semiconductor structure while still providing a semiconductor that fall within the scope of the included claims. All matters hithertofore set forth herein or shown in the accompanying drawings are to be interpreted in an illustrative and non-limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for fabricating a semiconductor device comprising:

- providing a substrate;
- providing a gate stack on the substrate;
- performing a halo implant, the halo implant forming a halo region in the substrate adjacent to opposing sides of the gate stack, the halo region comprising:
 - a crystalline upper vacancy rich region having excess vacancies;
 - a lower buried amorphous region;
- forming a first diffusion region overlapping both the upper vacancy rich region and the lower buried amorphous region;
- recrystallizing the buried amorphous region; and
- activating dopants in the first diffusion region wherein the excess vacancies in the vacancy rich region improve the electrical activation of the first diffusion region.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein during the halo implant dopants are injected into the substrate at an angle to an axis transverse to the surface of the substrate.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first diffusion region has a dopant concentration that varies with depth from the surface of the substrate, the maximum dopant concentration being located at a depth R_{pd} from the surface of the substrate; and

the vacancy rich region has a depth that is greater than or equal to R_{pd} .

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the vacancy rich region has a depth of about R_{pd} to 3 R_{pd} .

5. The method of claim 3, wherein the vacancy rich region has a depth of about R_{pd} to $2S_{0.5}$, $S_{0.5}$ being the depth where the dopant concentration drops to $1/e^{0.5}$ of the maximum dopant concentration.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the vacancy rich region has a depth of about 1 to 10 nanometers.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the halo region comprises implanting dopants at an angle of 30 to 40 degrees to the axis transverse to the surface of the substrate.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the halo region comprises implanting dopants at a dose of about $5E13$ to $4.5E14$ atoms/cm².

9. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the halo region comprises implanting dopants at a dose that is less than a dose used in forming the first diffusion region.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the halo region comprises implanting ions of Phosphorus or Arsenic.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the halo region comprises implanting ions of Indium or Gallium.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the first diffusion region is formed by ion implantation.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the substrate comprises an insulating region, the halo region and first diffusion region being located above the insulating region.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the buried amorphous region abuts the insulating region.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the insulating region is a buried nitride or buried oxide layer.

16. The method of claim 1, further comprising forming one or more spacers adjacent to sidewalls of the gate stack; and forming a second diffusion region on opposing sides of the gate stack after forming the spacers.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein forming the spacers comprises depositing a blanket insulating layer and etching the insulating layer, the annealing occurring during the depositing of the blanket insulating layer.

18. A method for fabricating a semiconductor device comprising:

- providing a substrate;
- providing a gate stack on the substrate;
- performing a halo implant where dopants are injected into the substrate at an angle to an axis transverse to the surface of the substrate, the halo implant forming a halo region in the substrate adjacent to opposing sides of the gate stack, the halo region comprising:
 - a crystalline upper vacancy rich region that having excess vacancies;
 - a lower buried amorphous region;
- forming a source/drain extension region substantially within each of the halo regions;
- annealing the substrate to activate the dopants in the first diffusion region and recrystallize the buried amorphous region, wherein the excess vacancies in the vacancy rich region improve the electrical activation of the first diffusion region.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the source/drain extension region has a dopant concentration that varies with depth from the surface of the substrate, the maximum dopant concentration being located at a depth R_{pd} from the surface of the substrate; and

the vacancy rich region has a depth that is greater than or equal to R_{pd} .

20. The method of claim 19, further comprising forming one or more spacers adjacent to sidewalls of the gate stack; and

forming a source/drain region on opposing sides of the gate stack after forming the spacers.

21. A transistor comprising:
a gate stack disposed above the surface of a substrate;
halo regions in the substrate on opposing sides of the gate stack, the halo region at an initial stage comprises upper and lower regions, the upper region comprises a crystalline region having excess vacancies and the lower region comprises an amorphous region; and
source/drain diffusion regions disposed in the halo regions adjacent to the gate stack, the source/drain diffusion regions comprise a depth which is below an interface of the upper and lower regions, wherein the upper region reduces transient enhanced diffusion.

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